THE CAMPAIGN SENTINEL.

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL will be furnished to clubs of ten or more, during the campaign, at the following 75 Cents. For Six Months For Four Months

Democrats are especially urged to extend the cir-culation of the Sentinel during the present campaign, in every township in indiana.

The War News.

The war news will be read this morning with great interest. The advance of Gen. GRANT, to use the language of the Secretary of War, "affords an inference of national success on our part." There has been a severe struggle between the armies of General's GRANT and LEEa terrible battle has been fought. The advan tage is claimed for the Federal forces, but without decisive results. It cannot be expected that veteran armies, nearly equal in numbers, can be overthrown or disorganized in a single engagement. Put to disadvantage one day veteran troops will rally the next and fight successfully. We have received enough news to know that General GRANT has concentrated the Union forces and has moved upon the enemy's works in Virginia and the Southwest with a determination to succeed-to strike a deadly blow at the heart of the rebellion. If the armies of LEE and JOHNSTON are overthrown, the rebellion is virtually at end.

A Few Words. Governor Monron, in his last war speech delivered at Masonic Hall in this city, referring to the Sentinel, expressed the following sentiments: "He had been called upon heretofore to save that newspaper from destruction. He did it not because of any respect for the editor or proprietors, but because he desired that the laws should be obeyed. He would not say that he would do the same thing again.

Mark the admission of His Excellency. He

boasts that he had saved this office from destruction, which he had done, not because he had any respect for its editor or proprietors, but for his anxiety "that the laws should These words are worthy of remembrance. The Governor concedes that the destruction of the Sentinel office would be a violation of law-would be an outrage that would not be sanctioned by any law-abiding citizen. Notwithstanding these admissions by the Governor, he went on to say in substance, that he had protected the office heretofore, but he "would not say he would do the same thing again." Admitting that any act of violence against the office was not only in violation of law, but that it was his bounden duty to prevent any such outrage, yet he invites the destruction of a Democratic paper for opinion's sake. The Sentinel does not agree with the political views of His Excellency, therefore, as he states it, the property of a citizen is not entitled to the protection of law. The Governor says he has done his duty in that regard; he has desired that the laws shall be obeyed, but he does not know that he would

do the same thing again. What is to be inferred from this declaration of His Excellency? Is it that the citizen is to take the protection of life and property into his own hands? Is brute force to govern, and the laws no longer to be obeyed or respected?

We have done our duty as citizens. In that regard our conscience is void of offense. We believe that the policy of the party in power, if successful, will destroy free institutions and pop. ular rights. So believing, is it not duty to combat against it?

Obedience to law is the duty of every citizen To that obligation there should be no exception. But if the adminiserators of the law, from either personal or party prejudices, fail to fulfill their offi. cial obligations, and to give protection to person and property, which the laws guarantee, then it becomes the duty of citizens to protect themselves and hold the public officer personally responsible forhis official delinquencies.

> when he can see that I had in Tax on Beer.

When the Tax bill was before the House Hon. JOHN LAW, of this State, sought to have the tax on beer and other fermented liquors reduced from \$1 to 50 cents a gallon, and among the many reasons advanced therefor we give the follow-

He said that when malt liquors are abandoned as a beverage among the people, either from the high duty imposed on their manufacture, or from any other cause, spirituous liquors at once supply their place, and dissipation, drunkenness and poverty of the people are the inevitable consequences of such a change

What are the unhappy results of this excessive taxation of a harmless and popular beverage? Why, the substitution of whisky and other spirituous liquors.

The increase of tax in Scotland on malt and beer of only about 35 cents a barrel entirely destroved the manufacture of ale and beer, and spirituous liquors took their place. In my own town, where there but few breweries in operation two large distilleries were erected. Both of these distilleries have been closed, and we have now eight breweries in operation, some of them very extensive, upon whom a tax of \$1 per barrel will operate hardly. They are perfectly willing to pay 50 cents a barrel of 31 gallons as a tax. though this is too large; but they are unwilling to pay \$1, believing such a tax imposed on this class of manufactures a duty hard to be borne, and which in some instances may lead to the utter abandonment of their business.

By the act providing for internal revenue to support the government and pay the interest on the national debt, passed in July of 1862, a duty of \$1 was laid on each barrel of 31 gallons of lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented This act was in force from July 1, 1862, when it was approved, to March 3 of 1863. By the twelfth section of the act approved March 3, 1863, the duty of \$1 per barrel of 31 gallons of lager beer, ale and porter, was reduced to 60 cents a barrel of 31 gallons; and at that rate, the taxation has continued up to the present time, when it is now proposed to tax all those who engaged largely in the business of brewing, under the act reducing the tax on beer to 60 cents, and who have made large investments in building vats and other improvements, believing the tax would remain as Congress fixed it under the last act, and who would not have invested their capital in this business if they had believed for a smgle moment the tax was to be increased to \$1 per barrel. What reliance can these people have in your faith as legislators, if you thus keep continually changing your laws year after year? Should there not be in all laws affecting the great interests of manufacturers, some stability, some firm ness, some purpose, so that parties may know what to expect when they commence operations?

There were on the 1st of June, 1860, 400 breweries; there were 1,173, 576 barrels of malt signor rewed, amounting in value to the sum of \$6,343,070. Wiscopsin has the largest number of breweries, 121, making 124,956 barrels of malt liquors, valued at \$702,812. Ohio with 29 breweries makes 402,035 barrels, with a valuation of \$1,912,419. Illinois with 75 breweries makes 218,043 barrels, valued at \$1,309,180. Indiana with 50 breweries makes 66,338 barrels, valued at \$328,116; while at the same time she made 8,358,500 gallons of whisky, highwines, and alcohol, at a value of \$1,951,530 I will venture to assert that more revenue was collected by the act of March 3, 1863, on malt liquors for the same period, than was collected under the act

of July 1, 1862, when duty was \$1 per barrel. In 1862, duty on hops was repealed, and brewers licenses increased to threepence a barrel. In 1894 duty on malt was fixed at four shillings five pence per bushel. It was reduced from time to time until 1823, when it was fixed at two shil-lings seven pence. In 1823, at the time of the Russian war, it was raised to four shillings, when the quantity charged with duty immediately felt off 5 000,000 bushels, and in the following year 8,000,000 bushels. In 1857 Government found it necessary to reduce duty, and fixed it at two shillings seven pence per bushel, and five per cent. on the tax, at which it remains.

or the four years from 1858 to 1862, inclu-reducing about 29,000 barrels of beer an-English malt averages about 44 pounds bushel, and American malt about 34 pounds Allowing one-half bushel of English malt to the barrel of 36 gallons, (the quantity used) the English tax is equivalent to 63% cents per barrel of 31 gallons On the continent, in loubt it has doubled since that time.

The amendment was voted down by the Republicans, only Democrats voting in its favor.

Lincoln to Blair. We publish, this morning, a letter from Mr. Lincoln to a member of his own cabinet, which exhibits a selfish and partisan turpitude, when we take into consideration the condition of the utterly unworthy of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. A prominent Republican characterizes partisan the Republicans propose to continue in

Honesty.

The sobriquet "honest" has been applied to the President until it is generally getting to be considered satirical. Day after day some fresh exposure is made of what can be considered neither honest nor lawful. The minds of men are now opening to a sense of the wickedness which has characterized the repeated violations of constitution and law by the President in the then the fifteen thousand or twenty thousand name of "putting down the rebeltion." It begins to be seen that this plea may possibly be used to cover something else than putting down treason. The friends of Mr. Chase are now pro foundly penitent over their tormer justification of this idea; for they find that Mr. Lincoln can use the "military necessity" doctrine to their se lous detriment. There was never in American ruption than is contained in the letter of Mr. coln to Montgomery Blair, which we pubished day before yesterday. No man can justi DEVELOPMENT OF GEN. JOHNSTON'S CAMPAIGN TOly or apologize for the violation of bonor and ty which is here confessed. The bargain to consider Frank Blair a General

nd set not a General, resigned but not resigned, oo absurd on its face to require consideration. the Constitution he could not be a General and a member of the House. The agreement was to accept his resignation, but to let him vithdraw it when he should have served the purpose for which he was wanted in the House. He dden to aid him in securing that seat, What are we to think of the standard of honesty by Department. which Mr. Lincoln regulates his conduct? Is it fixed, is it a high standard, is it any standard whatever but political expediency? Apply the same principle, here exhibited, to transactions

fend him They would seek in haste to throw there among the people. off all responsibility for his act.

The oath of the President was violated by the ecret bargain made. He in fact entered into a plot with "the Blairs" to avoid and set at defi- at Richmond that General Johnston is now ready ance a plain provision of the Constitution, and to begin the movement which was ahadowed thus to defraud the people. And he confesses forth in my letter of the 14th ultimo. General that he did it for political success. He wanted | Sherman's whole force, including all his detach-Frank Blair's vote in Congress, and was there- ments, even those at Huntsville and Decatur,

fore willing to make this atrocious bargain. ed to Congress, hand in his resignation of the lieve that now is the auspicious moment for them that he may take it back at any time, and take tating so long, for the repossession of the whole A grosser wrong cannot be offered to the Ameri | ington, and for the invasion of Indiana and Ohio. can people than this, which "honest Abe Lin- The disproportion between their forces and ours coln" has confessed, and which, in the code of | in the West, they say, was never more marked morals of his party, was not even regarded as a than now, while the disaffection existing all over wrong until the Chase faction began to split off, Kentucky, in consequence of the forced enlist and then began to see through the Lincoln-Blair | ment of negro soldiers from the border States.

and destroyed forever the moral power of an ad- Johnson to begin his northward march. so it is not. The degradation of public morals has been so great under radical teaching, that the

of Com.

[From the New York Tribune, December 15, 1860.] We have repeatedly asked those who dissent from our view of this matter whether they do or do not assent to Mr. Jefferson's statement in the Declaration of Independence, that Governit is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government, &c., &c. We do heartily accept this doctrine, believing it intrinsiclly sound, beneficent, and one that, universally accepted, is calculated to prevent the shedding of seas of blood, and if it justifies the millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Sombler for a family. Comfortably. But the Journal movements of the agreement of Sombler for a family comfortably. But the Journal movements of the agreement of Sombler for a family comfortably. But the Journal movements of the agreement of the sixteen forts whose gas it is difficult at the present time to sup- along this part of the river. of Southeners from the Federal Union in 1861. from the panic which was experienced at Hurris-If we are mistaken on this point, why does not burg before the battle of Getty-burg. At Rich the latter, we cannot see how twenty millions of ton. The bill of fare at the Spottswood Hou

the choice between acquiescing in our secession and arranging amicably all incidental questions on the one hand, and attempting to subdue us cion, for subjugation, for we do not think it

Mr. Greeky wrote that and many other similar articles after Mr. Lincoln was elected and secession commenced.

Mrs. Lincoln on a Shopping Tour. From the New York Herald, May 2.

Mrs. President Lincoln did a considerable amount of shopping in this city last week. She arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel last Wednesday, and was accompanied by her son, Master Tommy Lincoln. Business being the object of her visit, she devoted the whole of her time to it. Milliners, dressmakers, mantus makers and other artistes versed in the mysteries of female attire. were consulted with in reference to a suitable outfit for the approaching fashionable campaign. when the dog star will be in the ascendant, and winter apparel at a discount. From an early hour in the morning until late in the evening, Mrs. Lincoln ransacked the treasures of the cede; but his defamers will only be remembered Broadway dry goods stores. The evening was spent in company with a few private friends, who had been apprised of her arrival. Mrs. Liecoln commands the hearts of the soldiers and the returned to Washington about seven o'clock last Removed from the head of the army, he still returned to Washington about seven o'clock last increase in the consumption, which has averaged 5,314,350 quarters or 42,514,800 bushels per an
| Removed from the head of the army, he still returned to Washington about seven o'clock last evening, after having very satisfactorily accomby the events of time.

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FROM THE SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, May 2, 1864 It is reported here to-day, that Washington at rmany, where immense quantities of malt the head of Pamlico Sound in North Carolina nors are brewed, the duties are much less than was evacuated by the Union forces on Thursday n England. In Prussia the tax is about 23 cents of last week; that, on the 29th ult., the enemy a barrel In Baden 24 cents. In Hesse Darmin stadt 25 cents. In Rhine, Bavaria or Palatinate, the brewers pay a small license to compete with the cheap wines of the country, but no tax is boats, the rebels are said to have at the mouth imposed on malt or beer. The laboring classes of Neuse River their iron-clad battery for in the West, particularly Germans, use beer as a sharpshooters, and three powerful rame. The beverage largely, but very few spirituous liquors land forces are said to consist of the same troops The total valuation of malt liquors who captured Plymouth, reinforced by someother brewed in the Western States, according to the brigades that were at that time at Kingston an census of 1860 was \$6,343,070, and I have no Wilmington, the whole under command o Major General Picket. They are said to be twelve thousand strong. If this report is true, there can be little doubt that Newbern has fallen. and that all our military stores, munitions of war, and artillery, both at that place and at Washington, are now in the hands of the rebels. From the information which I get from other sources. I am satisfied that the report is true, or at least that it will be verified by the events that will transpire in a few days. If the loyal people take into consideration the condition of the of the North were deceived by the plausible asfleet of gunboats down to Albemarle Sound to lestroy the rebel ram and retake Plymouth, ation. A prominent Republican characterizes the rebel authorities were not. They knew that our little force at Newbern and Washington, and manated from any one who has filled the post- our works at those places, were at their mercy tion he occupies. Yet such a weak and selfish from the moment that their ironclad vessels and ram, from the head waters of the Roanoke River, had glided over and past the flimsy obstructions above Plymouth.

WHEN THE REBEL TROOPS IN NORTH CAROLINA WILL COME NORTH. When Newbern is captured the Union forces will no longer have a foothold in North Carolina. The whole of that State will then have to be abandoned to the tender mercies of the rebels, as Texas, Florida, Northern Louisiana and Eastern Tennessee have recently been abandoned; and ported rapidly to Richmond, and will take an mportant part in Gen. Lee's Northern campaign. The idea that the rebel forces in that State would bandon it, and would forego the capture of Newbern with its vast stores of artillery, etc., ar a time when that place was completely within their power, was an idea worthy of Butler But tory a bolder confession of dishonesty and no military officer with any prefensions to common sense could have credulity enough to be-

WARD THE NOREH. It is understood at Richmond that Gen. Grant has drawn largely upon the Union torces in the West, in order that he may have a sufficiently large army in Virginia for his campaign in the East. It is believed by the rebel leaders that two whole army corps have been withdrawn from Sherman near Chattanooga and sent east for that purpose, and that other points in the West, and even one point on the Mississippi river, have been ther resigned or he did not. He was either a greatly weakened by the withdrawal of certain General still while in Congress, or he was no divisions and brigades, which have been sent to General. If he had ceased to be a General he the same destination. I have no means of could not be made one again, except by re ap knowing, and I state to you frankly that I do not pointment. If he was still a General with any know, whether such movements have been made ssible right to withdraw his resignation, then or not. I only know that at Richmond they are he had no seat as a member of Congress, and understood to have been made, and the particuthe President, by his oath of office, and every lar corps and divisious thus moved, their officers, ensideration of morality and honesty, was for- and the route they took in order to reach Virginia, are said to be no secrets at the rebel War

RESULTS OF FORREST'S MOVEMENTS. It is said also that, in consequence of these movements, General Sherman has been so the world between men of business. Is it weakened that he will be compelled to postpone honest to tell a man a debt is paid when the his contemplated advance on Atlanta; and the money has only been deposited, with a secret opinioned is even expressed that he will be unable bargain that the debt shall not be considered to maintain himself and keep open his communipaid? What word is it that men apply, in ordi catious at Chattanooga, but will be under the nary transactions, to the obtaining of goods, necessity of falling back to Shelbyville and the favors, or money, by the concealment of an ex- line of Duck river, and possibly even to Nashisting fact or agreement, which the party inter- vide. The recent campaign of Gen. Forrest in ested is entitled to know? Have the people no Western Kentucky and Tennessee, and his rapid interest in the constitutional qualification of their march just accomplished from Memphis to Holly Congressmen? What, then, was the constitu tional provision made for Is he a trustworthy Northern Alabama, are no doubt the precursors President who fills Congress with men under his of the grand aggressive rebel movement in the own hand, held fast by his bargains-officehol | West; but it is regarded also at Richmond as an ders, bought by his promises to consider their re- extensive reconnoissance in force. His couriers, signations void, or to allow them to be undone at | whom he sent daily to the rebel capital (for he would not trust to the telegraph,) are said to This is no trifling affair. In ordinary times it have brought the most startling and important would unquestionably result in the impeachment intelligence in regard to the military status in of a President, nor would his own party dare de | Tennessee and Kentucky, and the state of feeling

GENERAL JOHNSTON'S ARMY TO MOVE IMMEDIATELY. At all events, it is believed by the guid nuncs which may have been by this time gobbled up by What is the use of this provision of the Con- Forrest,) is thought by them to be now, not over tution at all, hereafter, if Mr. Lincoln's exam sixty thousand men, while General Johnston has ple is followed? Any office holder may be elect fully seventy-five thousand troops. They bether office to the President, with an agreement to strike the blow which they have been medihis seat in Congress under this corrupt bargain. of Tennessee and all of Kentucky west of Lex-

will be equal to them to a reinforcement of 20, Oh for the honestold days! There was a time | 000 men and as many horses. They think that when the President of the United States was Gen. Grant's movement on Richmond must take above such plots as this-when an intrigue to place before the middle of May; that every violate the provisious of the Constitution for a available soldier in the West has been sent to artisan political end would have shaken the na- swell his army; and they believe that the guns tion, roused the indignation of an honest people. which open his cannonade will be the signal for

ministration. And so it ought to be now. But EFFECT OF THE RED RIVER DISASTER AT RICHMOND. The rebels at Richmond are jubilant over their cople receive with silence and without rebuke recent victories, which they regard as bright harhe information of such an act as this. They bingers of the result of the whole summer camrather expect dishonesty in the highest and in the paign. It cannot be depied (and indeed it will lowest stations. They have, in fact, been taught | soon be very evident at the North) that our dethat dishonestly, to accomplish a partisan end, is feat on Red River was a victory, the fruits of the highest type of honesty, if the end be only which they will continue to resp for menths to such as they wish accomplished .- [N. Y. Jour. come It is said that in connection with this rictory, arrangements are on foot by which the rebel Generals in the Valley of the Mississippi will join their forces, expel all the Union troops from Arkansas and Missouri, seize and tortify St Louis, occupy Cairo, capture Memphis, and take such other measures as will entirely close navigation of the Mississippi river. Their chief object and great inducement in doing this will be ments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of the Mississippi, particularly Southern Arkansas to again obtain control of the country west of Government becomes destructive of those ends, and Northern Louisiana, so as to be able to make the productions of those two States, and above all the productions of Texas, available to the

me one attempt to show wherein and why? mond, money, such as it is, is plenty, and busi-For our own part, while we deny the right of ness is very lively. The stores are crammed slaveholders to hold slaves against the will of with European goods, which arrive via Wilming people can rightfully hold ten or even five, in detested union with them by military force. is quite as good as that presented on the tables of the hotels in many large interior towns in the of the hotels in many large interior towns in the * * But if seven or eight contiguous Northern States. The streets are througed with States shall present themselves authentically at little promenaders. The ladies wear the richest Washington, saying, "we hate the Federal si k dresses and crinoline of undiminished proportions; we have withdrawn from it; we give you tions. At night, the theaters and concert halls are well filled. New plays are brought out; new books are printed and published; even new magazines are issued and appeal for a share of publion the other," we could not stand up for coer-As regards the ironglad vessels and the obstructions in the James River, it will be very easy to verify the facts in regard to their exist-ence. Let a fleet of ironclad vessels be sent up the stream to reconnoiter. If they are not there, why have we not long ago sent a naval expedition to capture Ricemond? Richmond in this respect is not like Charleston. If Richmond can once be reached by a Union fleet, it is at our mercy. But it cannot be so reached. It is utterly inaccessible by water. This fact is known at Washington; and this is why a naval force has never been sent to take Richmond. Davin

The following are some of the sentiments written down by the voters for McCaratan in

The Wicked Attempt to Precipitate Civil War in the North. There can be no doubt but that designing, un

scrupulous and ambitious partisan leaders in the North are attempting to force a civil war to perpetuate political power in their hands. This was the spirit of Governor Monron's speech at Masonic Hall last Friday night. He did what he could to invite a collision which would lighten the flames of civil war, without having the bold-

In his speech he uttered the basest and most nsulting accusations against the Democratic party. He not only charged the leaders with disloyal purposes, as has been his custom heretofore, but he branded all with treasonable intentions. We quote from the report of his speech in confirmation of what we say:

His Excellency insisted that there was a circle within a circle in the Democratic party. There was a freasonable organization within it. The leaders kept on the out skirts of it. But if they dared to raise their hands against this Government he would promptly employ these twenty thousand men now called for to put them down. Their leaders might just as well understand that

For three years the Governor has been reiterat ing similar charges, but with all the power and influence at his command he has been unable to substantiate them. In some neighborhoods there may have been outbreaks, but in every instance they have been traced to gross outrages upon personal rights, or to collisions liable to occur at any time and which had no connection with the troubles of the country.

We noticed in the Journal of vesterday, a report from Col. STREIGHT addressed to Governor Monros, upon what he terms the "Clay county disturbance." Accepting his own statement, it appears to have been his purpose to have brought on an armed collision-to have inaugurated civil war. He was there in no official expacity, but gregated for what he calls "treasonable purposes," he ordered two companies of the Indiana "the treusonable, armed mob, an opportunity to land side are extensive and formidable. test the sincerity of their declarations by giving them battle without delay." This "armed mob." as Col. STREIGHT calls them, had done no harm to any one, and had committed no outrage what the opinion that they had no confidence in the wisdom or honesty of the men in power. This is ward the State and national authorities." If that be crime Governor Morron will have to ome from leading Republicans all over the armed legion His enemy, before he got his any such gathering as Col. STREIGHT describes, not giving him the opcortunity to make trouble,

as was clearly his intent. There is a moral in this affair to which we direct attention. There is no doubt but the men in power would like to bring in a collision so as to give them an apology for inaugurating civil war. A difficulty of that kind would be a God-send to them. And the more desperate their political to force a collision. In this, however, they will rely upon the agencies provided by the Constituto which an oppressed people have the right to forts.

More Bountles.

The above we copy from the Indianapolis Journal, the court organ of His Excellency, Governor Moston. The pay of the soldier is \$13 per month, and the Journal figures up the bounty to the volunteer in the hundred days service to be \$16 66, making in all \$29 66 per month for a married man. It, before the enlist ment expires, the pay of the soldier should be sation would amount to \$34 66, a little over a blockade running vessels, in large quantities. It dollar a day. How far will \$1 15 a day go to support a family at the present depreciated price of our greenback currency? But numerous channels, the whole navy of the Unithe organ of the Republican party and the man ted States could not make the blockade there efwho is anxious to be considered, par excellence, fective the soldiers "friend," say, "If a family can't be comfortably supported on that, it must be bard to please." Can His Excellency or the editor of of defense are the most extensive and formidathe Journal support their families on \$34 66 per ble. All the engineering skill and defense ingemonth? If they can't be comfortably supported, muity of the South has been lavished and exhansto use their own language, on that, they must be ted upon the rebel Capital. Its triple line of forts, one within the other, defy assault; while hard to please. There is not a michanic or la the James river, from the city down to Fort Darl boring man in Indianapolis but what can get ing, a distance of eight miles, is one mass of infrom \$2 50 to \$3 per day for his services, and tricate and immovable obstructions. Fort Darl There is a terrible panic at Richmond, owing even at such wages, \$75 to \$90 per month, the sixteen forts whose gaping batteries frown port a family comfortably. But the Journal MOVEMENTS OF THE REBETS IN NORTH CAROLINA. insists that \$34 66 is enough, and that the man who volunteers, with a family depend- intelligence in regard to the present movements ent upon his daily labor, risking his health and of the rebels in North Carolina from a gentleman life by so doing, will be hard to please if he who is an old resident of that State, and who has does not think that that compensation is ample. that just arrived here from Plymouth. He states Such is the regard that the Court organ of the rebels against Plymouth, it was known that they Governor, representing his sentiments, has for had in the waters of the Rosnoke, Tar and the man whose daily toil is the only resource for the maintainance of his family.

Keuse rivers, a fleet of ironelad vessels consisting of eight guidouts and four rams. Two of the rams were at Kinston, one at Halifax, and one How Assistant Secretaries Live.

Washington Correspondence of N. Y. Commercial, While the Senate was discussing a motion to Coffey from \$3,000 to \$4,000, Mr. Fessenden Sound, including Plymouth, Newbern and was alluded to the discrepancy of the salaries now paid to Assistant Secretaries, and said that those down and co operate with the land forces in the movement, which, it was hoped, would result in the capture of the places named, and the defeat carriage, and live in style, he cannot live on \$3,000 honestly, and some, he understood, did keep their carriages and horses. "Honestly!" inquired Reverdy Johnson, with a doubtful look. And Mr. Fessenden replied, significantly: "I do not know."

There are queer stories about some of our officials, and some of our female clerks are sadly sullied by scandal. a dilly seated but In statement

The London (Canada) Free Press sava: Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, is at present in this city, at the Tecumsely house. Many influential persons have already called upon him, and express themselves gratified at his uniformly cour-teous and gentlemsuly bearing:

A Washington correspondent of the Ga-

FROM THE SOUTH

The Defenses of Mobile, Savannah. Wilmington, Charleston, Atlanta Mobile, Savannah and Richmond-Movements in North Carolina-Rebei Iron Clads on the Tar and Veuse flivers- The Siege of Charleston.

Correspondence of the N. Y. World. BALTIMORE, April 25.

THE ADMINISTRATION LABORING UNDER A MISTAKE. I learn on good authority that the President and Secretary of War, as well as Gen. Halleck all disbelieve the fact that the rebels have any idea of invading the North on a large scale during the present year. They predicate this disbelief on the alleged fact that such an invasion is impossible on account of want of men to undertake it, owing to the supposed circumstance that so many Confederate troops will be required at the South for the defense of important cities, and for desensive warfare at points in the South and Southwest. This is a grave mistake on the part of the Administration. If the important strategic points at the South and the chief south. ern cities were in the same defenseless condition now that they were two years ago, it might indeed be necessary for the rebels to keep the bulk of their forces there for their defense. But such s not the case.

In their preparations for defense, during the hole war, the rebels have acted as if their opconents were led by Napoleons and Wellingtons, and as if their operations were directed by the most gacious statesmanship. During the two years that the Administration has wasted in its overland campaigns against Richmond, and in its attempts to take Charleston, they have fortified their chief cities and strategic points to an extent of which we have no conception at the North, and which we can never realize until we attack them in earnest. Then we shall find what a people who are in earnest can do in two years'

DEFENSES OF MOBILE. My information in regard to the defenses o Mobile is not precise enough to enable me to describe them in detail They are similar, however, to those in the Charleston harbor. The assuming that an assemblage of men had con- little impression that such an experienced old war dog as Admiral Farragut, with the tremen dous naval force under his command, has been able to make upon them, after so many days Legion (near Brazil) to assemble as soon as pos- bombardment, indicates that we shall find Mo sible. What for? The Colonel savs, to give bile a hard nut to crack. Its defenses on the

DEFENSES OF SAVANNAH.

In March of 1863, the defenses of Savannah both on the river and the land side, were supposed to be adequate to protect the place from any attack that could be made on it. A gentleever, unless perhaps it was to give expression to man who left that city at that time, gave me a drawing of the works at that time completed, and additional works have been erected. Some idea of the labor expended on these works, may be what the Colonel construes into the expression had from the fact that more than one thousand of the "most bitter contempt and hostility to- five hundred negroes have been almost constantly employed on them ever since Jappary of 1863. The work is superintended by the engineer officers of the rebel army. General Beauregard, punish a large portion of his own party, for the while he was at Charleston, came to Savannah, most bitter denunciations and expressions of regularly once a month, and made a careful and contempt of the State and national authorities Critical examination of the work as it progressed.

There are three principal roads leading to Sacountry. But Colonel STREIGHT could approaches to these roads as well as to the rail find no one to "give battle" with his roads leading to the city, are commanded by large and well built forts. These works constitute a part of the chain of works which was army in line of battle, had dispersed-as he says, marked out by General Beausegard when he first a "in few moments had all left." If there was assumed command at Charleston and Savannah in Septe a ber of 1862. The fort on the hill near the gas works, northwest of the city, was comor an assemblage of any kind, we can only say pleted in December last, but its armament was those composing it displayed excellent sense by not mounted till about a mouth ago. The forts around the city are well supplied with guns, and the artillerists are well trained.

The obstructions in the Savannah river are from two to three miles below the city, and between the head of Elba Island and Fort Jackson. They consist of large wooden cribs, twenty feet square, filled with stones and sunk, and of rows of spiles driven into the bed of the stream and extending entirely across the river. All these obstructions are covered by the guns of Fort fortunes become, the greater will be their effort Jackson and the guns of several large earthworks, with casemated batteries on shore. It is possible that they might be removed, but it would fail. The good sense of the people will prevent require a long time and a vast amount of labor, any such issue. The conservative party will and probably no troops in the world could stand such a fire as would be concentrated on them during the operation. The iron clud steamer tion to place the Government under a different Georgia, which forms put of the deleases of Administration. They will insist upon a free Savannah, was alluded to in my last letter. She and honest ballot, and to that verdict, and to has seven available guns on board, said to be that only, will they submit. If they are cheated equal to any in the Confederate navy; a full crew, and is commanded by regular officers of out of that by either fraud or force, then, and the navy. The crew are kept perfect in their gun not till then, will be the time to seek the remedy | practice, as indeed are the artiflerists at all the

DEPENSES OF WILMINGTON.

The defenses of Wilmington have also been greatly increased and strengthened since the The city of Terre Haute, following the exam- spring of 1863. Fort Fisher, at the mouth of le of Evansville, has resolved to pay fifty dol- Cape Fear river, is ten miles below Wilmington. ars bounty to each volunteer with a family un- There are five large and strong forts along this der the hundred days call, and twenty five dol- space. One of them is built on a hill about one ars to each unmarried man Adding the gov- hundred feet high, nearly opposite the Quaranernment pay to this bounty, the married volun- tipe fort, and may prove a second Fort Darling teer will certainly not suffer for wages. Before if our vessels attempt to pass it, as it can throw the term of his enlistment expires the pay of the a plunging fire upon the vessels in the river be soldiers will be raised to \$18 a month., and the low. The armament of this fort is sixteen guns; county gives him \$16 66 a month, altogether that of Port Fisher fourteen guns, and that of \$34 66. If a family can't be comfortably sup-ported on that, it must be hard to please. From of any on the river. The forts around Wilmingpresent oppearances, though recruiting progresses ton on the north and east sides were not comatisfactorily in most of the places from which menced until last summer, and are scarcely com we hear, bounties will have to be generally of pered now. The guns for them all are ready, fered before the full quota of the State will be however, and some of them were being mounted in the early part of March of this year. COTTON AT WILMINGTON AND THE BLOCKADE.

There are about six y thousand bales of cotton ow at Wilmington awaiting shipment. Mr. Cranshaw, of Richmond, and the house of Andre, Colliers & Co., are the parties most largely engaged in shipping cotton. The statistics that are given in the annual message of Gov. Vance, recently submitted to the Legislature of North Carolina, are actually startling in the facts they disclose. They show that every article of necesncreased to \$18 per month, then the compensa - sity is received at Wilmington by means of the is literally a fact, as was stated by an old naval officer some time ago, that owing to the singular features of the harbor of Wilmington, and its DEFENSES OF ATLANTA AND RICHMOND.

The defenses of Atlanta were alluded to in a recent letter. But it is at Richmond the works

I have derived some interesting and important

some forty miles above Washington, on the Tar April a concerted attack would be made by the rebel forces on all the Union posts in North man wants to keep a couple of horses and a and expulsion of the Union forces from the

It cannot be doubted that the recent attack on Plymouth is a part of this programme, and there is every indication that it will be carried out. The first accounts from Plymouth stated there were some obstructions in the river above that place which would prevent the rebel vessels from approaching the town. But it is evident from the last accounts that the obstructions were of no use; for the rebel rams and gunboats have now passed Plymouth, and are viding at anchor in Albemaric Sound. It cannot be long before the rebel iron clads in the Tur and Neuse rivers will

a lady does not chec To accept "Sambo's" attenti-

If a body wishes peace, And da es express the same, If he pities with a tear, The crippled, blind and lame,

Then up equeals some fat contractor With a faint and bollow cry, He's a "copperhead," a traitor, And as such ought to die. If a body can't afford

Just a single nigger, Will be, if he robs his neighbor, If Father Abraham would attend To people of his color, Then his children would not act Like Cain, who killed his brother.

The Presidency.

The further we advance the clearer appears the political situation with regard to our future of the old parties on the staunch foundations of absolute liberty without distinction of race and national dignity. War Democrats and radical Republicans are

other by the hand. The Republicans were the first who had the

from the soil of America.

The Democrats have always upheld the na-

tion's dignity; in supporting at this day the docnation, and to lead it in the path of progress. The Democracy are perfectly well aware that civilization can no more be arrested in the march of progress than the current of a stream can be driven back to its source.

The elections in New Hampshire and Connecticut demonstrated that the people were no longer with them, and that if they remained bound about with the swathes of slavery they would risk remaining as isolated and as dead as the mummies of old Egypt. Aside from their pro-slavery tendency, an error proceeding from the party or of leaders, the Democrats certainly comprise the most intelligent and the most American portion of America. They have perceived that were they to enter the arena as old line Democrats. no chance of success, and would deprive them a direct appeal to the people, which we have urged from the outset, and to be willing to adopt a popular designation, one that is uncompromised and doubly significant of liberty and national dignity. For our part we can but rejoice to ob-

those Democrats who are sincerely determined to but have shown no disposition to go themselves. cut loose from slavery should support the amend Assessor Yarvan, who holds an office, created by ment to the Constitution, for this is the sole the war, worth fifteen hundred or two thousand means of carrying the whole party with them dollars a year, with very little labor, has been without res rvation or chance of return. The rampant in urging men to enlist, but has made venom dies with the reptile. Let us have no no proposition to go himself. Such has generpromises to be fulfilled far away in the future, erally been the case with the speakers. Col. W. and no speech making; but let them act.

Cleveland. In this monster assemblage they rious times. dispose of their own destinies. There will be no pay bounties to those who volunteer. Liberal trading politicians there, nor influences foreign to subscriptions have been made by citizens to procivilized peoples possess the inestimable right of meeting, undisturbed, in as large numbers as they their work, so that they will be free to enter the

devoted their lives, as we have devoted ours, to done in liberality and loyalty, raised a subscripwith us in urging upon the people not to allow to aid in maintaining the families of merchants, themselves to be led away by questions of de bankers, pork packers and other business men tails or of persons. Through such causes, great | who will enlist We would recommend the people to restrict quota is only about half full. their platform to three or four reselutions, such

1. The immediate abolition of slavery by means of an amendment to the Constitution. 2. The maintenance of the Monroe doctrine. 3 The maintenance, at all hazards, of the poitical liberties guarantied by the Constitution

Letter from President Lincoln Touchlag Gen. Blair's Double Office. WASHINGTON, May 2 1864.

was the following: ... as aware continue and Hon. Montgomery Blair;

ed by the people .- [New Nation.

nission in my hands, take his seat, go into caucus [N A Ledger. with our friends, abide the nominations, help elect the nominees, and thus aid to organize a -PUTNAM COUNTY .- The Democracy of Put-House of Representatives which will really nam will meet in convention at the Court House support the Government in prosecuting the war. If the result shall be the election of himself as in Greencastle on Saturday, the 28th day of Speaker, let him serve in that position; if not, May, 1864, for the purpose of making nominalet bim retake his commission and return to the tions for county officers, and of selecting delearmy. This will heal a dangerous schism It will relieve him from a dangerous position in a misunderstanding, as I think he is in danger of Congressional, Senatorial, and Judicial Convenbeing permanently separated from those with tions. The Democracy of the several townships whom only he can ever have a real sympathy—
the sincere opponents of slavery. It will be a
mistake if he shall allow the provocations offered

mistake if he shall allow the provocations offered him by justpeere time servers to drive him from 21st, for the purpose of securing a representation the house of his own building. He is young in the County Convention yet, he has abundant talents, quite enough to occupy all his time without devoting any to -Viso County -The County Commissioners

His recent appointment to the command of a of Franklin who volunteer for the one hundred Sherman, proves this. In this line, he can serve days service. The Council of Terre Haute both the country and himself more profitably makes a similar offer to all who enlist from that than he could as a member of Congress upon the city. floor. The foregoing is what I would say, if Frank Blair were my brother instead of yours.

Questions for an investigating Committee to Ask General Butler. What has become of the dog taxes?"

What has become of the money Gen. Butler right before him for trial? 3. Where is the furniture of those who left

lendor than the wealthiest men in all Nor- may come before it of lies are small as a small 5. Why were the persons keeping a hardware store at the head of Market Square, Norfolk,

equired to give it up for military necess and why was it then allowed to be opened as a large grocery, with permit to sell whisky?

6. What becomes of the money collected from harbor fees and from the ferry?

7. What was the crime of Butler's staff officer,

harbor fees and from the ferry?

7. What was the crime of Butler's staff officer, sent out of the department?—[New York World

The resignation of Gen. Blair ran as follows:

"I hereby tender my resignation as a Major General of United States volunteers."

On this was indersed. January 12th, 1864:

"Accepted by order of the President," and signed by the Secretary of War. If this was not an unqualified resignation, will some of the partissans of Mr. Lincoln explain why? The General having resigned, and his resignation having been accepted, bow could the President commission him without permitting the Senate to pass upon his nomination?

authorities at Norfolk and Portsmouth, and is terribly severe on General Butler. Although the greatest secrecy has been observed lest the contents of the book should get out before the Governor was ready for its distribution, some zeal-ous friend of the General surreptitiously purloimed a proof-sheet from the printing office, and ous friend of the General surreptitiously purloimed a proof-sheet from the printing office, and ous friend of the General surreptitiously purloimed a proof-sheet from the printing office, and ous friend of the General surreptitiously purloimed a proof-sheet from the printing office, and ous friend of the General surreptitiously purloimed a proof-sheet from the printing office, and ous friend of the General surreptitiously purloimed a proof-sheet from the printing office, and ous friend of the General surreptitiously purloimed a proof-sheet from the printing of the contents of the hotter of General Surreptitiously purloimed a proof-sheet from the printing of the first distribution, some zeal-ous friend of the General surreptitiously purloimed a proof-sheet from the printing of the first distribution, some zeal-ous friend of the General surreptitiously purloimed a proof-sheet from the printing of the first distribution, some zeal-ous friend of the General surreptitiously purloimed a proof-sheet from the printing of the first distribution, some zeal-ous frie

Monroe County-Opening of the Cam BLOOMINGTON, Ind., May 4, 1864. ED. SENTINEL: The political campaign for the present year was opened most auspiciously in Monroe county yesterday, when the Hon. Jos. E. McDonald addressed a large and intelligent meeting of the Democracy at the Court House. The intelligent administration men of this county have been accustomed to charge that the bolwark of the Democracy was the ignorance of

STATE ITEMS,

the Democratic masses. After the meeting on yesterday, the unblushing effronters of partisans who seek to monopolize all the patriotism, intelligence, wealth and offices, of the country, would scurcely insist on the superiority of the diminutive crowds who have of late attended the Republican protracted meetings, in either knowledge or good sense.
It would do injustice to the speech and the speaker to give a brief statement of it, and we have not time to give a full report. The speech was a clear logical review of the

suicidal policy of the men who have controlled the State and national governments in the civil and military administration of public affairs, which has had little other effect than so divide a united North, and to unite the divided sentiments President. As we foresaw, a new national party of the people of the rebei. States in a vindicative and a new nation are being built upon the ruins and bitter hostility against the Federal govern-Mr. McDonald addressed himself to his hear-

ers by no inflammatory appeals to the baser passions of a crowd; but by a calm, reasonable view coming together on this neutral ground where of the present situation of public affairs, he sent all men, without respect to party, who have the good of the people and our national greatness at earnest whether the times do not demand a thorheart, can meet in harmony, and grasp each ough change in the policy and in the men ruling

the country.

Mr McDonald is too well known, however, honor of raising the cry of emancipation, which is now sweeping the last vestige of barbarism lengthy comment upon the manner in which his speech was received.

He is a great favorite with the Democracy here. With Joe McDonald's name at the head of our trine inaugurated by their ancestors under Mon- State ticket this fall, and his triumphant election roe, they are merely carrying out the traditions as the successor of the great political humburof their party; and by accepting the abolition of for whose "fantastic tricks" the heavily pressed slavery, tardily though it be, they prove that tax payers of Indiana will before many months they are still worthy to march at the head of the be called upon to pay from their hard earningswe will once more usher in the haleyon days when honest men were safe in their property and

liberty in Indiana, and Governors respected the The Republican party of this county can accept the spirit of the meeting yesterday as an evidence of how the campaign will be conducted, here at least, by the Democratic party. If extreme partisut rancor embitters the strife-if violence and mob law are resorted to, to restrain people from considering public crimes-if blood shall be spilt to intimidate men from asking to exercise their rights at the ballot box-the consequences be on the heads of the reckless leaders who, for a little longer lease of power, stir up feuds in which political associates must equally suffer with politiwith McClellan at their head, they would stand cal opponents. We only claim the rights of American citizens-free speech, a free press, and selves of all participation in public affairs for a free and uninterrupted election. We have beanother term of four years. The most intelli- gun the canvass by exhibiting moderation, and gent men of the Democratic party seem to favor a direct appeal to the people, which we have conduct. Under all circumstances, we will accord the respect due the law and its officers.

-Says the Richmond Jeffersonian: WAR MERTINGS-100 DAYS MEN .- A series of serve this tendency, for a party based upon such nightly meetings have been held in this city for mighty foundations would not only bring the the past ten days, for the purpose of raising men war to an end, but it would certainly count upon to fill the Governor's offer of 20,000 from this having a century of power and prosperity. State. These meetings have been quite well But in politics, as in other affairs, certain guarantees are requisite. We ask but one, and this one we lay special stress upon. It is, that who have energetically exhorted others to go, T. Dennis, of Gov. Morton's staff, Lewis Burk, The people are to hold a people's meeting at | Capt. Wiggins and others made speeches at va-

will be perfectly free to express their will and to The City Council have appropriated \$2,000 to their interests to stifle their good sense for the vide for the families of those who go. A numbenefit of a few ambitions men. The American ber of ladies held a meeting and resolved to people can say with pride that they alone of all volunteer to fill the places of cterks in stores, lease, in order to manage their own affairs. If service. Merchants and business men subscribed they err in their deliberations, so much the worse liberally to provide for the families of mechanics and laboring men who volunteer. On Monday We call earnestly upon those men who have the mechanics and laboring men, not to be outpholding the rights of their fellow-men to join tion of five or six hundred dollars in a few hours

assemblies often break ap without accomplishing | Notwithstanding the extraordinary induceanything, or in a state of discord which is taken ments offered, volunteering has not been very advantage of by wily enemies, who later laugh at brisk. About enough men to make one compathe people's simplicity, and grow fat at their ex- ny have been raised. This township's proportion pense; and thus the lion is mastered by the fox. of the 100 days' men is about 200, so that the

-GOVERNOR MORTON AND THE SECOND DIS-TRICT - We stated, a day or two ago, that Gov. Morton had appointed but one field officer, under the three and two hundred thousand calls, from this district, not withstanding the district furnished some eight hundred men over its quota. We 4. The immediate selection of a presidential were in error. Governor Morton had not even candidate possessed of sufficient energy, capacity given the Second District one field officer for the and devotion to accomplish the purposes express- troops she raised. He took officers for our men from the Central and Eastern part of the State. This injustice is paipable, and is condemned by men of all parties. Governor Morton's cavalier treatment of this district is well understood, and when the time comes he will feel with what unanimity the citizens of the district, of all parties, will condemn him. There is not a district Accompanying the President's message to day in the state which has done better than the second in raising troops. In every call made for men, the Second District has always been the first to DEAR SIR: Some days ago I understood you rages her patriotic citizens by refusing to appoint to say that your brother, General Frank Blair, men from among them to command the troops desires to be guided by my wishes as to whether raised in our midst. This insult is a gross one he will occupy his seat in Congress or remain in the field. My wish, then, is conformed to what I believe will be the best for the country, and it Morton has ever pursued toward the people of that he will come here, put his military com- this district. They will not soon forget it.-

of Vigo have voted a bounty of \$50 to all mar-He is rising in military skill and usefulness ried men and \$25 to all unmarried men outside

- The Board of Commissioners of Posev [Signed] ... A. Lincoln, county have appropriated \$10,000 for the purpose of paying \$100, each, bounty to members of one company who would enlist under the recent call of the Governor for troops to serve S. G. C's , so fer us the Property Syab

zes from blockade runners, and all who are __Sevente District.-The Democracy of the Seventh Congressional District will meet in con-Norfolk, amounting to many thousands of dol- vention at Greencastle on Tuesday, the 7th of next June, for the purpose of nominating a can-4. Why is it that Quartermasters, not worth didate for Congress, Judge of the Sixth Judicial Fortress Monroe, are now living in more Circuit, and to transact such other business as

id, patriotic, and virtuous Covernor, and he may smEorthcoming Scandal. Id vol seconds A Washington letter states that Gov. Pierpont, of Virginia, has at last got his letter to President Lincoln and Congress printed, and will to mor-row lay a copy of it before each member. It is an exposition of the corruptions of the military authorities at Norfolk and Portsmouth, and is